MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



LIQUID CARBONIC

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SECTION I--PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME:

Air

COMMON NAME AND SYNONYMS:

Air, Compressed Air

CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Atmospheric Gases

FORMULA:

78% Nitrogen 21% Oxygen

Argon & Misc. Gases 1%

SECTION II--HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	VOLUME %	CAS NO.	1985-6 ACGIH TLV UNITS
Nitrogen	78%	7727-37-9	None Established
Oxygen	21%	7782-44-7	None Established
Miscellaneous Gases	1%	N/A	None Established
Air (Compressed)	100%	25635-88-5	None Established

SECTION III--PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.) VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHq.) VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)

-317.9 760

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1) 0.876 @ B. P. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME

1.0

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1) N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER @79°F 0.20 Vol Air/ Vol H2O APPEARANCE AND ODOR

Colorless and odorless gas

SECTION IV-FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED) N/A

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

LEL N/A UEL N/A

EXTINGUISHINF MEDIA:

Non-Flammable

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Keep cylinders cool with water spray. Remove cylinders from fire exposure if possible. Cylinders may violently explode if safety pressure relief devices should fail to relieve pressure.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Compressed air will accelerate the burning of materials versus burning at atmospheric pressure.

SECTION V-HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: N/A

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Air is non-toxic and necessary to support life. Inhalation of air in high pressure environment such as underwater diving, caissons, or hyperbaric chambers can result in symptoms similar to overexposure to pure oxygen. These include tingling of fingers, impaired coordination, and confusion. Decompression sickness pains (bends) are possible following rapid decompression.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Decompression equipment may be required if exposed to high pressure environment.

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: INHALATION? Yes

SKIN?

INGESTION?

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP? No

IARC MONOGRAPHS? No

OSHA? No

SECTION VI--REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: UNSTABLE () STABLE (X)

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid use of oil in high pressure cylinders

INCOMPATABILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): N/A

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: N/A

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: MAY OCCUR () WON'T OCCUR (X)

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: N/A

SECTION VII---SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Air will support combusion so it should be diverted from flammable materials to stop burning.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: None required - Vent to atmosphere

SECTION VIII--SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: N/A

VENTILATION: LOCAL EXHAUST N/A

MECHANICAL (GENERAL) N/A

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Leather EYE PROTECTION: Goggles or safety glasses

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Safety shoes

SECTION IX--SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Protect cylinder against physical damage. Store cylinders in a dry, cool, ventilated area. Do not allow cylinder temperature to exceed 130°F. Do not store near flammable or toxic gases. Cylinders should be stored upright and secured to prevent falling over. Keep oil and grease away.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Use only DOT or ASME Coded Containers. See CGA pamphlet P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers." Use a check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent backflow. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with consent of Liquid Carbonic.

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